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Wall

Jacksonville Republican.

The price of labor is eternal vigilance.

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POETRY.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE LOVED AND THE LOST.

Time hath no power to bear away,

Thine image from the heart;

No scenes that mark life's onward way

Can bid it hence depart.

Yet, while our souls with anguish riven,

Mourn, loved and lost, for thee;

We raise our tearful eyes to Heaven,

And joy that thou art free.

We miss thee from the band so dear

That gathers round our heart;

We listen still thy voice to hear,

Amid our household mirth.

We gaze upon thy vacant chair,

Thy form we seem to see;

We start to find thou art not there,

Yet joy that thou art free.

A thousand old familiar things,

Within our childhoods home,

Speak of the cherished absent one,

Who never more shall come,

They wake with mingled bliss and pain,

Fond memories of thee;

But would we call thee back again?

We joy that thou art free.

Amid earth's conflict, woe and care,

When our path dark appears,

'Tis sweet to know thou canst not share,

Our anguish and our tears;

That on thy head no more shall fall.

The storms we may not see;

Yes, safely shelter from them all,

We joy that thou art free.

For thou hast gained a brighter land,

And death's cold stream is past—

Thine are the joys, at God's right hand,

That shall forever last;

A crown is on thy angel brow,

Thine eye the King doth see,

Thy home is with the seraphs now—

We joy that thou art free!

THE GRAVE OF THE CHIEF.

"This was our country—it is now our grave."—R. H. DANA.

No marble stones—nor mocking piles

Above his ashes stand;

But one lone flower is budding there—

A gift from Nature's hand.

Yet he was once a nation's chief,

A mighty, warrior king—

His race is run—his name alone

Terrific legends sing.

In war, "the bravest of the brave,"

In council stern, though mild—

His power extended far and wide—

His realm?—the forest wild.

His enemies had often felt

The deep and deadly wound

Of him whose war-whoop shrill then broke

The silence deep around.

But he is gone, and 'neath yon tree

His soul's drudging ashes lie;

There let them rest, till' last dread trump

Shall call him to the sky.

That sacred tree let no man fell—

Let no one pluck that flower;

There let them stand—too soon, they'll yield

To time's resistless power.

INEZ.

New York, May 10, 1842.

From the Philadelphia Advocate.

THE TOUCHING REPROOF.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Here, Jane, said a father, to his little girl not over eleven years of age, go over to the shop and buy me a pint of brandy.

At the same time he handed her a quarter of a dollar. The little girl took the money and a bottle; as she did so, looked her father in the face with an earnest expression. But he did not seem to observe it, although he perceived it, and felt it; for he understood its meaning. The little girl lingered as if reluctant for some reason to go on her errand.

"Did you hear me what I said?" the father asked angrily, and with a frowning brow, as he observed this.

Jane glided from the room and went over to the shop, hiding as she passed thro' the street, the bottle under her apron. There she obtained the liquor and returned with it in a few minutes. As she reached the bottle to her father, she looked at him again with the same sad earnest look, which he observed. It annoyed and angered him.

What do you mean by looking at me in that way? Ha! he said, in a loud angry tone.

Jane shrank away, and passed into the next room, where her mother lay sick. She had been sick for some time, and as they were poor, and her husband given to drink, she had sorrow and privation added to her bodily sufferings. As her little girl came in she went up to the side of her bed, and bending over it, leaned her head upon her hand. She did not make any remark, nor did her mother speak to her, until she observed the tears trickling through her fingers.

What is the matter my dear? she then asked.

The little girl raised her head endeavoring to dry up her tears as she did so.

I feel so bad, mother, she replied.

And why do you feel so bad my child?

Oh, I always feel so bad when father sends me over to the shop for brandy, and I had to go just now. I wanted to ask him to buy you some grapes and oranges with the quarter of a dollar—they would taste so good to you—but he seemed to know what I was going to say, and looked at me so cross that I was afraid to speak. I wish he would not drink any more brandy. It makes him so cross; and then how many things he might buy with the money it takes for brandy."

The poor mother had no words of comfort to offer her little girl, older in thought than in years; for no comfort did she herself feel in view of circumstances that troubled her child. She only said—laying her hand on her head—

Try and not think about it, my dear, it only troubles and cannot make it any better.

But Jane could not help thinking of it try as hard as she would. She went to a Sabbath School, in which a Temperance society had been formed; and every Sabbath she heard the subject of interperance discussed, and its dreadful consequences detailed.

But more than all this she had the experience of a drunkard's child. In this experience how much of heart-touching misery was involved! how much of privation—how much of the anguish of a bruised spirit.

Who can know the weight that lies, like a heavy burden, upon the heart of a drunkard's child? None but that child—for language is powerless to convey it.

On the next morning the father of little Jane went away to his work, and she was left alone with her mother and her youngest sister. They were very poor, & could not afford to employ any one to do house work; and so, young as she was while her mother was sick, little Jane had every thing to do; the cooking, cleaning, and even the washing and ironing—a hard task, indeed, for her little hands. But she never murmured—never seemed to think that she was overburdened. How cheerfully would all have been done, if her father's smiles had only fallen like sunshine upon her heart. But that face into which her eyes looked so often so anxiously, was ever hid in clouds—clouds arising from the consciousness that he was abusing his family while seeking his own base gratification, and from perceiving the evidences of his evil works stamped on all things around him.

As Jane passed frequently through her mother's room during the morning, pausing almost every time to ask if she wanted any thing, she saw too plainly, that she was not as well as on the day before, that she had a high fever, indicated by her hot skin and constant request for cool water.

"I wish I had an orange," the poor woman said as Jane came to her bedside for the twentieth time; "it would taste so good to me."

She had been thinking about an orange all the morning; and notwithstanding her effort to drive the thought from her mind, the form of an orange would ever picture itself before her, and its grateful flavor even seem about to thrill upon her taste. At last she uttered her wish—not so much with the hope of having it gratified as from an involuntarily impulse to speak out her desire.

There was not a single cent in the house for the father rarely trusted his wife with money—he could not confide in her judicious expenditure of it.

"Let me go and buy you an orange, mother," Jane said; "they have oranges at that shop."

"I have no change, my dear; and if I had, I should not think right to spend four or five cents for an orange, when we have so little. Get me a cool drink of water, that will do."

Jane brought the poor sufferer a glass of cool water, and she drank it off eagerly. Then she lay back upon her pillow with a sigh, and her little girl went out to attend to the household duties that devolved upon her.

But all the while Jane thought of the orange, and how she should get it for her mother.

When her father came home to dinner he looked crosser than he did in the morning. He sat down to the table and eat his dinner in moody silence, and then rose to do part, without so much as asking after his sick wife, or going into her chamber. As he moved towards the door his hat already on his head, Jane went up to him, and looking timidly in his face, said in a hesitating voice—

"I thought these would taste good to you, Mary, and so I bought them."

"Oh, William!" and the poor wife started, and looked up into her husband's face with an expression of surprise and trembling hope.

"No, I will not! Your mother had better be thinking about something else than wasting money for oranges!" was the reply, as

the father passed out and shut the door hard after him.

Jane stood for a moment frightened at the angry vehemence of her father, and then burst into tears. She said nothing to her mother of what had passed; but after the agitation of her mind had somewhat subsided began to cast about in her thoughts for some plan by which she might obtain an orange. At last it occurred to her, that at the shop where she got liquor for her father, they bought rags and old iron.

"How much do you give a pound for rags?

she asked in a minute or two after the idea had occurred to her, standing at the counter of the shop.

Three cents a pound, was the reply.

"How much for old iron?"

A cent a pound.

"What's the price of them oranges?"

Four cents a piece.

With this information, Jane hurried back. After she had cleared away the dinner table, she went down into the cellar, and looked up the bits of old iron that she could find.

Then she searched the yard, and found some eight or ten old rusty nails, an old bolt and a broken hinge.

These she laid away in a little nook in the cellar, and in the cellar, and laid them with her old iron.

But she saw plainly enough, that her iron would not weigh over two pounds,

nor her rags over a quarter of a pound.

If time would have permitted, she would have gone into the house for old iron, but this she could not do, and disappointed at not being able to get the orange for her mother, she went about her work in the afternoon with sad and desponding thoughts and feelings.

It was summer time; and her father came home from his work before it was dark.

The poor victim, driven in disgrace from the house in which she had so long been regarded as a virtuous wife, and thus rendered an outcast from society, dared not return to her relatives; she went elsewhere and procured employment, but the finger of scorn was pointed at her, and in whatever company she found herself alone—fallen, loathed and shunned.

She could not endure this, and returned at length by night to the house of her destroyer, and begged piteously for shelter and protection, declaring that she had wandered long without food and was starving. At length the door was opened to her, from a dread of attracting the attention of the neighborhood.

She was fed and turned away, with strict orders never to show herself there again.

She left, but where could she go? All day she wandered in the woods and ledges adjacent; and in the night, faint and shivering, she reptile back to the only place where she could justly claim protection, and cried for a home.

She was repelled; but the noise aroused the neighbors, who insisted that she should be allowed a shelter.

It was agreed that she might stay that night, but should leave in the morning, a neighbor agreeing to take her to her nearest relatives.

"I will go if alive," was the only promise that could be extorted from her.

She went to her room, and the next morning was found in it—dead!

Deserted, loathed, despairing, without a friend or a hope in the world, the wretched victim had committed suicide.

The eccentric Rowell Hill, among the numerous religious notices which it was his custom to read every Sabbath after service, once delivered the following: "An humble partaker in Christ desires to know why brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to church in a sumptuous carriage, when his divine Master never rode any where except on an ass?" Upon which pious inquiry, brother Hill, shoving up his spectacles on his forehead, and with an air of great humility, thus commented

the most of our manufacturers. It would be cheaper to burn them than to protect them and give overall hope of competing with English manufacturers.

But sir, the foreign trade upon which it is proposed to levy these heavy contributions is already depressed under twenty-five per cent. duty, beyond all former example. The country is overstocked with goods, many of which have been imported, having been reshipped to other ports—because of the inability of our people to buy or consume. Our citizens in many places deeply in debt, their agricultural produce reduced in price beyond any former period, and still reducing—*their currency reduced in some places to the specie standard, and in other place by a depreciated paper circulation, greatly below it.* In stead of sending State stocks abroad to be sold, and the proceeds to return to us in foreign goods, a large portion of the produce sent abroad is applied to the payment of interest on the State debts already contracted. From these causes importations have well nigh ceased under our present comparatively low scale of duties. How then are we to withstand the heavy burdens of this bill?

Sir the party in power have fixed the scale of expenditure at twenty-seven millions of dollars, and in adjusting their scale of revenue to meet it, they propose a collection of thirty-two millions of gross revenue on less than eight millions of imports. This, sir, is subjecting our foreign commerce to a fearful test; but, if it sinks, under the burden, the system of imports must sink with it. If it is a question of *existence* to the one, it is equally so to the other. Our commerce, however trodden under foot, may rise again with a return of low duties, but their import system once down, is down forever. Like the country from which we borrow all its folly, and but little of its wisdom—we shall be driven by our financial necessities to a property tax, for the support of the Government. Labor, with its weary limbs, its empty stomach and ragged exterior, will throw off the heavy load with which it has been bowed to the earth for years; and manufacturers, hitherto protected, will learn practically, for the first time, the difference between paying taxes and receiving bounties. Come when it may, I welcome the retributive justice of the result, though our foreign commerce may be swept from the ocean, & not a bale of Southeast cotton shall leave our ports.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken freely of the extravagance of the WHIG party, but perhaps, I should have said of the *Tariff* party. It is true; that with the exception of a dozen Southern Whigs, the Whig party is essentially the tariff party, but extravagance attaches to them not in their character of *Whigs*, but of *Tariff men*. With them taxation is a blessing, and the ability to carry on the Government without the collection of a dollar of revenue, would be considered as the greatest political evil. The criterion with them of a good Government is the largest amount of duties which are imposed on the people. To be sincere in their faith, the greatest political service they can render, is to empty the public coffers, that the people may be again taxed to replenish them.

Sir, this anomaly of political opinion throws a flood of light on the disputed questions of past extravagance. An anti-slavery man may be inconsistent enough with his opinions, to be extravagant—a tariff man to be consistent *must be extravagant*. How else are we to account for the fact that a party who condemned the extravagance of the last administration, are now willing to assume twenty-seven millions as a permanent standard of net revenue. What else but the almost universal sentiment of the party, that taxation is a blessing, can justify so high a scale of expenditure at a time when by the appreciation of money—alone, the expenditures sought to have been reduced fifty per cent.

But, sir, where is the justice of levying the whole revenue upon one class of exchanges to the exclusion of all others? Are the products of my labor, when converted by a lawful trade into foreign goods, less an object of Government favor, than if they were manufactured in the country? Are they not as legitimately the fruits of my own American labor. Shall the Government denounce the one as “foreign labor,” and denationalize it by heavy duties, solely for the purpose bountying the other? Is not such a war on my labor, a war on me, and while living under a Government which is supported almost exclusively by my labor, am I not treated more as an alien enemy, than a lawful citizen entitled to the protection of a Government which I support by my labor in peace, and my blood in war?

But, sir, we are told, that although the duties are levied on my exchanges, they are at last paid by the consumer. This is not more true of a duty on imports than a duty on exports and supposing I can without any duty, exchange one hundred bales of my cotton for 100 bales of English broadcloth, I should like to know the difference between taking 40 per cent. of my cotton in going out, or 40 per cent. on my cloth in coming into the country. In either event, if I could add 40 per cent. to the price of my cloth, I should shift the loss on the consumer. This I could do; if I had not competitors in the home market, but encountering there the untaxed products of the home manufacturer, I am compelled to accommodate my prices to his. Whether I shift the whole, or any part of the loss depends on whether, at his prices, I can receive for my cloth the full price it cost me including the duty.

We are told, sir, we can avoid this tax by importing money, instead of broad cloth. If, instead of buying our broad cloth abroad in exchange for our cotton, we bring home the price of the cotton in money, and go into the home market to buy our cloth, we shall find the money buys less of the home-made cloth to an extent generally about equivalent to the duty.

But, sir, if all duties fall on the consumers, why do the manufacturers object to an excise of 40 per cent. upon their home-made products? They meet us as competitors in the home market, and ought to be as able to shift their burthens on the consumer as we are. The fact that they cannot, shows

that they cannot show, that as competitors in the home market, the duties affect them separately and apart from their interest as consumers, I do not deny that all duties fall heavily on the consumer, but I wish to prove that as competitors in the home market, those who furnish the exports of the country bear a double burthen, both as consumers and producers of those articles which are exchanged in foreign markets for their exports. I wish, in a word, to show that the system is a war on exports.

But sir, separately and apart from the injustice of this system in affecting the competition for the home market, does any one believe the people would acquiesce in one half of 27 millions of dollars as a permanent scale of revenue? The secret is, that we enlist the whole manufacturing interest in favor of high duties from a conviction that in paying one dollar to the Government, we pay five or six times as much to the manufacturer in the enhanced price of his goods.

I find, by the commercial returns, that the imports of *protected* articles, (by which I mean goods from abroad, similar to such as are manufactured in this country,) amount to about \$50,000,000.

Which pay a duty of 40 per cent. under the present bill giving to the present Government \$20,000,000.

The amount of similar articles manufactured in this country by the census returns, was, in 1840, above \$300,000,000—suppose them now \$400,000,000.

A discrimination of 40 per cent. in favor of the home-made products, is equal to a bounty to the home manufacturer of \$400,000,000.

This distributed among 798,545 persons being the whole number engaged in manufactures, is \$211 of bounty to each manufacturer.

It may be said, in reply to this astounding statement; that on many articles duties have no effect in enhancing price. If so, why is the duty levied? I often hear that many articles of home manufacture require no duty because of their cheapness. In framing this bill; however, the Committee of Ways and Means found no such article. We hear of the cheapness of nails, lead, and coarse cottons, yet no articles are better protected in this bill. If any gentleman knows of an article which requires no protection, let him rise in his place and point them out, that we may have no instance of gratuitous taxation.

But it may be asked, if the manufacturers receive such bounties from other branches, why are they not more prosperous? It has been asked, during this debate, why are many kinds of manufactures and particularly the iron forges of Pennsylvania suspended and idle? My friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Snyder,) in reply to this question, has put another which is equally pertinent. He asked why, when one bank in the city of Philadelphia suspended specie payment, every other bank in the Union followed the example on the very day the news was received? Sir, we may look for fictitious distress, whenever we legislate for the benefit of special and private interests. It is true, that the general distress which pervades all other interests, may, to a very small extent, have reached the manufacturers. Consumption has declined on account of that general pecuniary distress; and the demand for manufactured goods, has, of course, lessened; but never has the Chinese policy of excluding foreign good been more fully consummated; and never have the manufacturers had more complete possession of what they desired—the home market. Home production has more than overtaken home consumption; and while the fabrics are accumulating on their hands without a purchaser, instead of looking abroad for new markets, by lessening the burthen on foreign trade, the manufacturers stand alone, and chew their own food?

And yet, sir, in the face of all these facts, we are again called upon by this bill, not merely to increase, but to perpetuate this inequality. Where is this system to stop? Are these heavy exactions to last forever? When in fact will manufacturers stand alone, and chew their own food? When will they realize the promise so long given, to cheapen goods even below the foreign market? Certainly not under a continuance of high duties, for the avowed object of duties is to prevent manufacturers from reaching their cheapest point. We have submitted to this system for more than 26 years, and yet the manufacturers are as intent on imposing duties, as they were in 1816—and infinitely more insolent in demanding them. Then they came, cap in hand and asked as a favor, what they now claim as a right. Then they promised, if protected, they would be able to export goods cheaper than they could be imported from abroad. Now after 26 years of protection, without showing that a single article has reached the point when it can dispense with the further aid of high duties, we are called upon by the imposition of still higher duties, to give a new lease to the life of this wicked policy.

For this table I am indebted to the Tariff speech of Hon. J. C. Calhoun. This is greatly above the product in the south, and shows that our labor, under its burthen, is less productive than a greater labor in any part of the U. S. States.

A similar table of the *Imports* of foreign manufacturers for the same year, would show that they have progressively declined under a reducing scale of tariff duties, aided, no doubt, by a reducing, and sounder currency.

If any further proof is required to establish the greater prosperity of the manufacturing, than the agricultural interests, the following facts draw from the census tables are conclusive:

The number of persons engaged in agriculture in 1840, was 3,717,756.

The value of agricultural products, \$794,453,071 00

Products of the labor of each individual employed in agriculture, 213.71

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing products, \$395,832,615 00

Products of labor of each individual, 500.14

Showing, conclusively, Mr. Chairman, that while the manufacturers are asking the agriculturists to be taxed for their benefit, the labor of one manufacturer is worth \$72 and 75 cents more than two farmers. (Here a gentleman from Pennsylvania, asked Mr. L., if he had made any allowance for the cost of material, and price of machinery.) Mr. L. remarked, that he would answer the question by giving another table, which would clinch the nail on those points.

By the census tables the same year, the amount of capital employed in agriculture, was \$1,500,000,000.00

The product of the capital employed independently, was 794,453,071 00

Being a product of each hundred dollars of agricultural capital, of 52.22

The amount of capital engaged in manufactures, was 267,726,579.00

The product of capital employed independently, was 147.86

Being a product of each hundred dollars of manufacturing capital, of 500.14

The amount of capital engaged in agriculture, was \$174.81

Deduct from this, the product of agricultural labor and capital, above, 474.61

It shows a difference in favor of the manufacturing labor and capital, over agricultural, 8764.63

Now, Mr. Chairman, CAPITAL & LABOR are the only elements of profit, and from a comparison of both these elements, drawn from a source which cannot be questioned, the result is, that ONE MAN with a capital of five hundred dollars performing manufacturing labor, makes \$289.82, etc. more than TWO MEN with a capital of one thousand dollars, performing agricultural labor.

A laborer engaged in manufactures with a capital of \$500, the product of his year's labor and capital, would be,

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Now, Mr. Chairman, CAPITAL &

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed to-day as a separate bill, the land-distribution part of the tariff bill which the President vetoed. It will be seen from this, as much as the Federal party's veto, that they direct more of their legislation to procure them than anything else. This bill has precisely the same scope as the clauses of the two tariff acts which called out the two vetoes. It is to repeal the clause in the distribution act, which the friends of Mr. Clay inserted, as the condition in which their great distribution measure was carried, viz: that it should cease, and the land proceeds given to the treasury, when it became necessary to levy a higher duty on imports than 20 per cent. d'valorem. They will, before the close of this session, have extorted three vetoes, to crush three attempts to violate their own solemn compact. How provoking that Captain Tyler will not allow them to complete, by another statute, the perjury of violating the recorded covenant, by which alone they obtained for Mr. Clay's scheme making a new disposition of the public lands, the vote of Congress! They are resolved, by the artifice of their repeatedly foiled attempts, to convince the world that they are hardy enough to defy all the obligations of good faith, and all respect for the obligations of public appearance in regard to public pledges to carry a point of partisan policy. They are determined to show that they are ready to sacrifice everything to Mr. CLAY.

The Federal majority pressed through the general statute against the States, disfranchising such as shall not obey the mandamus act, ordering the State legislatures to make congressional districts to suit the views of the majority in Congress. This majority has the right, under the Constitution, to lay off the States in congressional districts, but it has no right to make the legislatures of the independent State Governments to do this work for them. Nevertheless the Senate has passed the bill from the House, depriving of their seats, the members of such States as shall not yield obedience. The Senate amended the bill so as to exempt such States as Georgia, Missouri, & Louisiana from the penalty because their legislatures did not sit in time to obey the law, fastening it on New Hampshire where the act was repudiated; but the House has rejected this amendment. If the Senate recede, it can only be to make sure of another veto; for it is impossible they can expect so monstrous a law to receive the Executive approval; it is passed, that it will meet with anything but contempt from each House of the new Congress, which will surely not submit to its constitutional right of judging of its members.

The amendments to the tariff bill, introduced by the Senate, were adopted in the house without a division. The resolution for adjournment sine die, mendicante, in the Senate-fixing Wednesday, two o'clock, as the hour—was accorded to the House.

Globe, Aug. 29.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate & House of Representatives adjourned today about half past 2 o'clock. The inclusion of the session was in keeping with the character of the Congress. In the House there was a quorum scarcely at any period during the sitting; and, under these circumstances, immense sums were voted away, in absolute defiance of the Constitution. We would signalize one instance, to exemplify the reckless proceedings of this fraction of a house. On mature deliberation, the House had reduced the appropriation for the judicial expenses one hundred thousand dollars. This settled, a full House, which had long since been carried to the account of the promised retrenchment of Whig—was reversed, in the twinkling of an eye, to day. One hundred thousand dollars additional for the judiciary was incorporated in a bill making an appropriation to perfect a treaty with the Wyandots, & to these unlettered savages our enlightened judges are indebted for the great addition made to their means of dispensing justice through our land. There was really no gallantly constituted House to vote the money to the Indians or the judges; but it is certain that a vast sum was carried off in their names. We doubt much whether the faults that invaded the Roman camp, and ad the city's ransom weighed out, the Senate house, really carried away as much as these Wyandots in their breechclouts, and our gentlemen of the long robes. It is questionable, however, whether the barbarians of the Far West will ever know what an exploit they have achieved, or whether their fortunes or our jurisprudence will be advanced by the appropriation.

A joint resolution was hurled through, under the same circumstances, making an appropriation of six thousand dollars to defray the expenses incurred in behalf of certain prisoners who joined the Texans in the Santa Fe expedition. Mr. Adams objected that, constitutionally, money could only be appropriated by bill. The Speaker would not listen to his objection, but hurried on, putting the question. Mr. Adams then objected that it could not pass without being submitted to the Committee of the Whole; and, by the time he had shown this to be a flagrant disregard of the rule for making an appropriation of money, he was told the thing was done, and his admonition came too late.

This is but a sample of the way in which the Rump Parliament, after the longest session ever known in this country, closed its career of the last nine months. In ninety days it will be back again—the distant members having barely time to go to their homes, rest, and return again, to earn their mileage. The intervals between the adjournment of the Senate, after Harrison's inauguration, and the extra session, and between the extra session and that just terminated, were only sufficient to enable this Congress of Whiggery to run home, as it does now to kiss their wives and children, and get back to Washington. Whiggery, as some call it, may then be obliged to have made the most of its term of office—unless, indeed, they had spent

the whole time in travelling to and fro. In this case, the profit to themselves would have been vastly increased, and their expenses much less, and the advantage of the nation inculcably promoted.

Yet so unappeasable was the appetite of this Rump Parliament of Whiggery to bless the nation with its legislation, that, after the hour of adjournment (2 o'clock) had arrived, no less than four of its prominent men rose in their places and gave notice that they would, at the next session, have prepared for the country vast systems, sufficient each to swallow up all existing legislation. Mr. Cushing gave notice that he means depreciate their paper, and then, in turn, condemns the same institutions because their paper is depreciated. When we ask, will the people learn wisdom?

Mont. Ad.

The Macon (Georgia) Messenger of the 29th ult. states that the Monroe Railroad Company have consummated a contract with a company of gentlemen of that place and Columbus, to complete the road from Griffin to the junction of the State road. They are to lay the superstructure, iron, &c., and are expected to commence immediate operations. That link being completed, the State road finished, the fifty-two miles contracted for and the Central road to Macon—all portions now under contract—ensures the early completion of a continuous Railroad from Savannah, via Macon, Forsyth, Griffin, and Marietta, to two miles beyond the Elbow, in Cass county, near the centre of the Cherokee country, a distance of three hundred and fifty-two miles.

He is a coon of your own catching, said a mountain democrat to a whig who was abusing President Tyler, "you may skin him as you please."

Pendleton Messenger.

BRIEF NOTES OF OLD HUM-PHREY'S.

Our frail bodies are tottering habitations, every beat of the heart is a rap at the door to tell us of our danger.

Do you want to know the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

Whether we go backwards or forwards, to the right hand, or left, every step we take is a step towards the grave.

When I put my finger on my pulse, it tells me at the same moment, that I am a living and a dying man.

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing.

When the infidel would persuade you to abandon your bible, tell him you will do so when he brings you a better book.

A man should always look upwards for comfort, for when the heaven above our heads in dark, the earth under our feet is sure to be darker.

When we start back with unusual surprise at the wickedness of others, may it not be well with the character of the mover and of the party who are to effect it. The American people will, by that time, have put its mark of reprobation on the whole of them at the polls. The Senators who will be called upon to put this stigma on General Jackson will themselves be stigmatized by the Legislatures they will assume to represent—be denounced, by resolution, as violating the trusts reposed in them, and doing outrage to the feelings of the States on whose warrant they pretend they act.

Globe, September 1.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Despatches arrived.—The last Savannah Republican has had an interview with John S. Dorsey, Esq., bearer of despatches from Mexico to our government, who arrived in that city via Key West and Pensacola, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th ult.

The despatches, we learn, are of a very important character in relation to our difficulties with Mexico. When Mr. D. left, great excitement prevailed towards the government of the U.S. A proclamation was issued the day before his departure, of a most violent and inflammatory character, calling upon the citizens to unite and resist the aggressions of the United States; denouncing our citizens as thieves, robbers, and scoundrels, who are desirous to overthrow their religion, plunder their churches, and prostitute their wives and daughters.

The Army of the Mexican Government amounts to fifty thousand effective men, and was daily receiving additions from the various sections of the surrounding country. Upwards of 20,000 men had been ordered to the frontier of Texas, for the purpose of conquering it. Her Navy had also undergone considerable increase, the Government having purchased two war steamers of England for the purpose of co-operation with the army.

General Lombard, of the Mexican Army, has been ordered by Santa Anna to repair to the frontier of Texas. Several of the officers had been put in prison on account of their refusing to accompany him on this expedition.

The Attorney General, H. S. Legare, gives his opinion, that the President has a right to enforce the compromise tariff of 1833, without further legislation by Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The grand result is a Democratic majority of 12 in the Senate, and 20 in the House—making 32 on joint ballot, being a gain of 70 members, from last Legislature.

BUINS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER.—Some of the Federal papers have hoisted the name of John Davis of Massachusetts as a candidate for Vice President—honest Jon Davis, as they call him.—"Honest" say you? He who gave three hearty cheers in the British Parliament for the Whigs, and had taken Washington City. His instrument with which to subvert the institutions of the country. Worthy associate for those who wish to destroy our form of Government.

The SILVER HOOK.—Doctor Franklin, observing one day a hearty young fellow, whom he knew to be an extraordinary blacksmith, sitting on a wharf, bobbing for little mud-eels and eels, he called him—"Ah, Tom, what a pity it is you cannot fish with a silver hook." Some days after this, the Doctor was passing that way, and saw Tom at the end of the wharf again, with his long pole bending over the flood—"What, Tom! cried the Doctor, "have you got the silver hook?" Heaven bless you, Doctor," cried the blacksmith, "I am hardly able to fish with an iron hook." "Poh! Poh!" replied the Doctor, "go home to your anvil, and you will make silver enough in one day to buy more and better fish than you can catch there in a month."

The demand which is now made for gold and silver, in the payment of Executions, is the result of imprudent legislation, aided by the exertions of interested men. A few years ago, the Br. Bank in this city endeavored to collect a large portion of its debts, and a meeting was instantly gotten up to clamor down the Directory. The plan succeeded; the Legislature granted another extension, and the consequence is, that the people's property is likely to be sold for what it will bring.

It is public opinion, in this country, which regulates almost every thing. It forces Banks to suspend collections, and by these means depreciates their paper, and then, in turn, condemns the same institutions because their paper is depreciated. When we ask, will the people learn wisdom?

American Farmer, August 3.

A SENTIMENT OF FRANKLIN.—"I think agriculture the most honorable of all employments, being the most independent. The farmer has no need of popular favor, or the great, the success of his crops depending only on the blessing of God, upon his honest industry."

CEDAR FOR BEE HIVES.—It is very well known by those who have tried it that the chip and sawdust from the red cedar, or by some called Savin, when put into a drawer, expel all the moth kind, and that they will not enter into a drawer made from the wood of that tree; and in such a drawer is a safe place to keep articles made of fur during warm weather. Now, sir, it strikes me that a beehive made of that wood or even if the board on which the hive is placed was made of it, would prevent the bee-moth destroying the bees.

Massachusetts Ploughman.

WOMEN AT A PREMIER.—The Congress of Texas has passed a law granting 2,082 acres of land to every woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that Republic, who was such at the time of its declaration of independence.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes,

"I suppose you keep poultry. I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *ceteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before." A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects their food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, will lay no eggs at all, with the best will in the world."

A NOBLE ACT.—It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon, that the effect of the last freshet which devastated a portion of the Roanoke country, in North Carolina, was to raise the price of corn from two to ten dollars per barrel. A wealthy planter, in that region, finding that the owners of corn were taking such advantage of the general distress, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of his corn to be sent to Halifax, and sold at the prices which had prevailed before the rise of the waters. Such a man deserves to be wealthy, for he makes the right use of his riches.

07 RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be a Protracted Meeting held in the Baptist Church in this place, commencing on Friday before the 3d Sabbath in October next attended by Rev. S. G. Jenkins and Samuel Henderson.

COCK OF THE ROCK.

This celebrated old Horse, (full brother in blood to American Eclipse,) is now making his fall season at A. Yoe's, near Alexandria, Benton County, at the reduced rate of twenty dollars.

R. D. ROWLAND, AUGUSTUS YOE.

Sept. 14, 1842—5t.

HEAD QUARTERS 72ND REG. ALA. MIL. JACKSONVILLE ALA., Sept. 12, 1842.

To all whom it may concern.—The following Staff appointments have been made for said Regiment:

D. P. Forney, Adjutant.

S. J. T. Whalley, Quartermaster.

John Foster, Pay Master.

Benj. M. Pope, Sergeant Major.

John Ryan, Qr. Master Sergeant.

Geo. R. Grant M. D., Surgeon.

J. C. Clark M. D., Surgeon's Mate.

Noah Burrows, Drum Major.

Willie Glover, Fife Major.

Who are to be obeyed, and respected according to their rank.

JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'dt.

Attention 72nd Regiment!

THE Officers and Privates of the 72nd Regiment, are required to appear at Jacksonville on Friday the 7th of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to muster and be reviewed by the Brigadier General. On the day previous, the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned will appear, armed with guns, for drill.

On the day of review, the companies will meet early, and the line be formed at 11 o'clock. Commandants of companies are required to have the returns of the strength and condition of their respective companies ready by the day of drill including a copy of the roll.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

D. P. FORNEY, Adj't.

Sept. 14, 1842—3t.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 8th Div. A. M. Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842.

THE Major General commanding the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, announces to his command the following Staff appointments, vis: A. S. Hukle, of Chambers, Adjutant General; ALFRED MOORE, of Benton, Inspector General—each with the rank of Colonel; J. MURPHY of Randolph, Qr. M. Gen. WM. J. MACLIM, of Talladega, and W. B. MARTIN of Benton, Aids-de-Camp—each with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FELIX G. MCCONNELL, Major Gen. Com. 8th Division A. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton county, one in favor of Arnold & Crew, use of Wright and Leggett, and one in favor of Harris Dunn, use, &c., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the Northwest qr. of S. 14, T. 13, range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of Walden & Green and Walden & Bonner. To satisfy said executions.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

Sept. 7, 1842—3t—\$2.00

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MC COY.

OFFERS his services as Counsellor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit, Office in Lebanon, DeKalb, Co., Ala. Dec. 3, 1841.—ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one fia. issued from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Nathan Hill has in and to the W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 23, township 14, R. 8 East in the Coosa Land district, levied on to satisfy said fia. in favor of the Branch Bank at Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3.00.

COUNTRY NOTES.

State Bank, par
Mechanics' Bank, par
Agency Bank of Brunswick, do
Bank of Augusta, do
Branch Georgia Rail Road, do
Branch State of Georgia, do
SAVANNAH NOTES.

State Bank, par
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, do
Planters' Bank, do
Central Railroad Bank, 16 a 20 dia

EXCHANGE TABLE—SPECIE BASIS.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

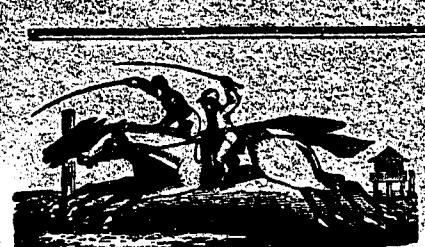
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Agency Bank of Brunswick, do
Bank of Augusta, do
Branch Georgia Rail Road, do
Branch State of Georgia, do

SAVANNAH NOTES.

State Bank, par
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, do
Planters' Bank, do
Central Railroad Bank, 16 a 20 dia

COUNTRY NOTES.

State Bank Branch, Macon, par
Other Branches State Bank, do
Commercial Bank, Macon, do
Brunswick



THE BENTON RACES,

Near Jacksonville, Alabama,
WILL commence on the last Tuesday
(25th) October, and continue five
days.

1st day—Sweepstakes for 3 year old colts
and fillies—entrance \$100—half forfeit, mile
heats, to name and place 20th October, three
or more to make a race. Not one subscriber
to be allowed.

2nd day—Jockey Club Purse, 2 miles heats.

3rd day—Sweepstakes for 3 year old colts
and fillies, \$50 entrance—half forfeit, mile
heats, to name and place 20th October, three
or more to make a race.

4th day—Sweepstakes for 3 year old colts
and fillies, \$50 entrance—half forfeit, mile
heats, to name and place 20th October, three
or more to make a race.

5th day—A sweepstakes for 2 year old colts
and fillies, \$50 entrance—half forfeit, mile
heats, to name and place 20th October, three
or more to make a race.

Also on the same day a sweepstakes for
saddle horses, \$10 entrance—half forfeit; to
name at the post, 5 or more to make a race—
mile heats—handicaps weights.

The course is now undergoing repairs, and
will be fitted up in a style to please the most
fastidious, and no pains or expense will be
spared to render agreeable those who may
favor us with their visits.

Amateurs and sportsmen are generally invited
to attend. The purses will be as liberal
as the state of the times will admit, and
hang up each day of running.

POPE & TROTTER, Proprs.
The Montgomery Advertiser & Huntsville
Democrat will publish until the races
and forward their accounts to P. & T.

R. G. EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located permanently at JACKSVILLE
Ala. and will practice in the Courts of
the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair,
DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, and
Talladega. June 22, 1842.—1.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, August 8th, 1842.

THIS day came into Court Moses Dean,
Administrator of the Estate of Andrew
Mays, dec'd, and represents himself ready for
final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that
the third Monday in September next be set
apart for final settlement of said estate. It
is further ordered, that publication be made
in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper printed
in this State for four weeks successively,
requiring all persons interested in the settle-
ment of said estate to be and appear at an
Orphans' Court to be held at the court-house
in the town of Ashville, on the third Mon-
day in September next; and then there to
show cause, if any they have, why final set-
tlement of said estate should not then be
made.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOVER, C. P. C.
Aug. 24, 1842.—\$1.00.

Lebanon Hotel.

The Subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that he has built a large and commodious
house in the town of Lebanon, De-
Kalb, county, Ala. which he has opened for
the purpose of keeping Entertainment, and
flatters himself that he will be able to give
general satisfaction. He has good stables
and an excellent Oster.

C. M. BARRY.
June 15, 1842.—1.

R. E. W. MCADAMS,

Clock and Watch Mfr.

TAKES this method of informing his friend
and the public generally, that he has
the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music
Boxes, and Jewelry. His shop is on the West
side of Main Street nearly opposite the Printing
Office. I am positively determined to have
the CASH for all the work I do, before it is taken
out of the shop; if this does not suit those that
feel disposed to patronize me I hope they will take
the in-work to some other shop, for on a neat cal-
culation, I find I lose more than one fourth of
the amount of work taken out on a cret in amount-
ing each year to a sum sufficient to purchase
all the necessary tools and materials for keeping
up my shop.

The Benton Jockey Club
is requested to meet at the Court House
in Jacksonville on the third Saturday, 17th
September, on business of importance. A
full meeting is requested.

JAMES CROW, Secy.

Aug. 30, 1842.—1.

Schools Wanted.

Two females, well qualified to teach all
the branches of an English education
in a female school, wish to engage their
services for that purpose. Further enquiries
will be answered and other information given
upon application by letter or otherwise
at this Office.

Sept. 1, 1842.—1.

State of Alabama,

DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Ex-
ecutor of the last will and testament of
John Jacobs, dec'd; made his report of all
the assets and liabilities of said estate
that has come to his hands; and it appearing
from said report that the liabilities of said
estate greatly exceed the assets, the said
estate is declared insolvent.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, once a week for forty days, re-
quiring all those interested in said estate to be
and appear before the Judge of the Orphans
Court at the Court House in the town of
Lebanon, on the first Monday in April, 1843,
to show cause, if any they have, why the
accounts and reports should not be audited
and allowed, &c.

Copy Test: A. W. MAJORS, C. P. C.
Aug. 7, 1842.—1.—\$7.00.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY.
OFFERS his services as Counsel,
Attorney at Law, in the ninth
Court in Lebanon, DeKa.

Dec. 5, 1841.—1.

LAW NOTICE.

Samuel F. Rice

AND

Thomas D. Clark

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice
of Law, under the firm name of
RICE & CLARK.

They will attend the Circuit, County
and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial
Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the
State.

He will occupy his former stable near the
race track, and will receive visitors at the
reduced and very low price of \$25 cash each,
or a good note on demand, with indulgence if
required. Subjects which failed in the
Spring will be permitted the fall season
gaps. The season will commence the 15th
of August and expire the last of October next.

Black Prince is in fine order and robust
health, and perfectly at himself in every respect.
His blood and performances, every
informed man knows, are rich, rare and most
excellent. Those who are not informed upon
the subject, if they will call upon us, we will
show the pure and genuine books and
forged certificates.

Black Prince wants no puffing—he needs
none; neither does he require a set of men
to "tire" for him, in order to injure his co-
adjudicators, and bring him into notice under false
colours, and misrepresentation.

The Turf Register and Spirit of the
Times proclaim his merits in bold relief,
evidently the very best source from which
encomiums can emanate. \$6000 has recently
been paid for Troilus alias Regent,
a brother of Black Prince, 3 years old. Is
there another horse in this region that has a
3 year old brother or sister, that would com-
mand \$6000? Not exactly in these digits.

Now is your time gentleman to improve
your stock if you wish to do so on good living
terms. Should he ever stand here again, we
assure you positively, he will never again
stand at \$25. See bills for pedigree, per-
formances, &c.

TOWNES & TROTTER
August 1, 1842.—1.

M. H. HOUSTON, C. P. C.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Benjamin F. Cook, living
in Lookout Valley, one bright sorrel mare, flax
man and tail, a star and snip in her forehead, two
small spots on the right jaw, about fourteen
hands high, ten or eleven years old, no other
marks perceptible, appraised to twenty dollars
before N. Countiss J. P., the 30th day of
June A. D. 1842.

Copy Test: A. W. MAJORS, C. P. C.
Aug. 17, 1842.—1.

COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER,
WILL practice Law in the counties com-
posing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office
in the town of Ashville, on the third Mon-
day in September next; and then there to
show cause, if any they have, why final set-
tlement of said estate should not then be
made.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that
notice be given by publication in the Jack-
sonville Republican, once a month for three
months, requiring Prosser L. Clements and
Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators as
aforesaid, and all other persons interested in
the premises, to be and appear at an
Orphans' Court to be held for said county
on the first Monday in September next, and then
and there to shew cause, if any they have,
why the prayer of said petitioner
should not be granted.

True Copy from the Minutes.
Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Recy.

June 8, 1842.—1.—Pr's fee \$0.00.

Law Notice.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama.

WILL practice Law in the counties com-
posing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend
promptly to all business entrusted to
his care.

June 1, 1842.—1.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHANCERY RULES
Samuel Savage, by the Register in
Chancery, for the 9th District in the North-
ern Chancery Division in said state held in
Hastings Palmer, Jacksonville, on Mon-
day the 22d day of August, 1842.

THIS DAY came the complainant by
James L. Lewis, his solicitor, and upon
his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the Register, that Hastings Palmer
one of the Respondents is not an inhabitant
of the State of Alabama. It is ordered
that publication be made in the Jacksonville
Republican, a newspaper published in
the town of Jacksonville, in said State, for
four successive weeks, notifying the said
Hastings Palmer to appear at the next term
of this court to be held at Jacksonville on
the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of May
next, and plead answer or demur to the
complaints Bill of complaint according to the
rules & practice of said court or the same
will be taken pro confesso as to the said Hastings
Palmer.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication
be made in the Jacksonville Republican,
a paper printed in this State, once a
week for six weeks, requiring all and singular,
the kindred, creditors and other persons
interested, and they are hereby required to
be and appear before said court held at the
Court House in the Town of Lebanon in
said County, on the fourth Monday in September
next, to shew cause if any they have,
why said will should not be recorded.

POLYDORE NAYLOR,
Judge C. C.

July 13, 1842.—1.—\$7.00.

DeKalb Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of a fa. fa. to me directed from
the Circuit Court of said County, I
will expose to sale before the Court house
in the town of Lebanon; to the highest
bidder; on the first Monday in October next
the North East quarter of Section Fourteen
in township Nine of Range Seven, East,
in the Conasauga Land district all the right, and
title, to all the property of said Palmer, to
satisfy his debts, and the notes obtained
through Justice, fraud, and combination between
Hastings and Hastings, and that it was said
Palmer's express understanding at the time said notes
were given, that the current paper money
of this State should be received in payment
of his debts, and that said Seaborn brought suit on the large
note, and induced Savage to make no defence
at law by promising indulgence, and that
current paper money of this State would be
received in payment—that judgment was ob-
tained, execution issued and specie demand-
ed, contrary to contract. Complainant prays
injunction as to execution, curtailment as to
the amount of the judgment, and general
relief.

J. L. LEWIS, Sol. for Com.
A true copy from the minutes.

Test: Wm. H. ESTILL, Register, &c.

Aug. 24, 1842.—1.—\$12.50.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been
granted the undersigned, by the Judge
of the County Court of Cherokee County
Alabama, on the 2nd day of September, 1842

to show cause, if any they have, why the
accounts and reports should not be audited
and allowed, &c.

Copy Test: A. W. MAJORS, C. P. C.

Aug. 7, 1842.—1.—\$7.00.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY.
OFFERS his services as Counsel,
Attorney at Law, in the ninth
Court in Lebanon, DeKa.

Dec. 5, 1841.—1.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY.
OFFERS his services as Counsel,
Attorney at Law, in the ninth
Court in Lebanon, DeKa.

Dec. 5, 1841.—1.

To the lovers of fine Horses.

BLACK PRINCE.

The services of this distinguished Stallion for the fall
season, is now offered to the gentlemanly community of Benton and the
adjoining counties, in all probability for the
last time, without further arrangements can
be made, through which to make him a source of
great profit here to his owners.

He will occupy his former stable near the
race track, and will receive visitors at the
reduced and very low price of \$25 cash each,
or a good note on demand, with indulgence if
required. Subjects which failed in the
Spring will be permitted the fall season
gaps. The season will commence the 15th
of August and expire the last of October next.

Black Prince is in fine order and robust
health, and perfectly at himself in every respect.
His blood and performances, every
informed man knows, are rich, rare and most
excellent. Those who are not informed upon
the subject, if they will call upon us, we will

show the pure and genuine books and
forged certificates.

Black Prince wants no puffing—he needs
none; neither does he require a set of men
to "tire" for him, in order to injure his co-
adjudicators, and bring him into notice under false
colours, and misrepresentation.

The Turf Register and Spirit of the
Times proclaim his merits in bold relief,
evidently the very best source from which
encomiums can emanate. \$6000 has recently
been paid for Troilus alias Regent,
a brother of Black Prince, 3 years old. Is
there another horse in this region that has a
3 year old brother or sister, that would com-
mand \$6000? Not exactly in these digits.

Now is your time gentleman to improve
your stock if you wish to do so on good living
terms. Should he ever stand here again, we
assure you positively, he will never again
stand at \$25. See bills for pedigree, per-
formances, &c.

TOWNES & TROTTER
August 10, 1842.—1.

W. H. ESTILL, Register, &c.

W. H. ESTILL, Aug. 10th, 1842.—3m.

HATCHETT & MILLER.

Wetumpka Aug. 10th 1842.—3m.

LAW NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Wetumpka Aug. 10th 1842.—3m.

Wetump

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

Whole No. 298

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$5 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for six or twelve months.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS, TO AND FROM JACKSONVILLE.

ARRIVALS. DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, 6 P.M. Mondays, 6 A.M. Thursdays " Rome, Wednesdays " Saturdays " Fridays "

TALLADEGA.

Tuesday 5 P.M. Mondays 6 A.M. Thursdays " Wednesdays "

Saturdays " Fridays "

HUNTSVILLE.

Sundays 4 P.M. Mondays 4 A.M. Thursdays " Fridays "

M'DONALD.

Sundays 7 P.M. Mondays 5 A.M. Thursdays " Fridays "

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Tuesday 6 P.M. Wednesday 6 A.M.

Mails closed at 8 P.M.; by which time letters intended to go out in the morning should be deposited in the office.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

10 Reams fine Vellum Cap, No. 1.
10 " " " " " No. 2.
12 " " " " " No. 3.
10 " Letter, No. 1.
25 " Large wrapping Paper.

5 Gross Paste Board.

The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.

August 17, 1842.

SARAH CURRAN.

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps;

And lovers are round her sighing,

But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps,

For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild song of her dear native plain,

Every note which he loved awaking—

Al! little they think who delight in her strains,

How the heart of the minstrel is breaking.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out the remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one; but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered upon her very soul. She wasted away in a slow but hopeless decline, and at length sunk into the grave, the victim of a broken heart.

To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment, and was an exile from her paternal roof. But could the sympathy and offices of friends have reached a spirit so shocked and riven in horror, she would have experienced no want of consolation, for the Irish are proverbially people of quick and generous sympathies. The most delicate and cherishing attentions were paid her by families of wealth and distinction. She was led into society, and they tried by all kinds of occupation and amusement to dissipate her grief, and wean her from the tragical story of her lover. But it was all in vain. There are strokes of calamity that sear the soul—that penetrate to vital seat of happiness—and blast it, never again to put forth bud or blossom. She never objected to frequent the haunts of pleasure, but she was much alone there as in the depths of solitude. She walked about in a sad reverie, apparently unconscious of the world around her. She carried with her an inward woe, that mocked all the blandishments of friendship, and lied not the song of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely.

On the occasion of a masquerade at the Rotunda, her friends brought her to it. There can be no exhibition of far-gone wretchedness more striking and painful than to meet it in such a scene. To find it wandering like a spectre, lonely an joyless, while all around is gay—to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth, and looking so wan and woe-begone, as if it had tried in vain to cheat the poor heart into a momentary forgetfulness of sorrow. After strolling through the splendid rooms and giddy crowd with an air of utter abstraction, she sat herself down on the steps of an orchestra, and looking about for some time with the garish scene, she began, with the capriciousness of a sickly heart, to warble a plaintive air. She had an exquisite voice; but on this occasion it was so simple, so touching, it breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness, that she drew a crowd, mute and silent around her and melted every one into tears.

The story of one so true and tender could not but excite great interest in a country remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought that one so true to the dead could not but prove affectionate to the living. She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrecoverably engrossed by the memory of her former lover. He, however, persisted in his suit. He solicited not her tenderness, but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of his worth, and her sense of her own destitute and dependent situation, for she was existing on the kindness of friends. In a word, he at length succeeded in gaining her hand, though with the solemn assurance that her heart was unalterably another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out the remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one; but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered upon her very soul. She wasted away in a slow but hopeless decline, and at length sunk into the grave, the victim of a broken heart.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A NEW CHAPTER IN THE VOLUME OF MAN! MESMERISM—Mr. French's Experiments.

Let us turn for one moment from the bustle of politics, the struggle of parties, and the business of man, to one of the distinct and strange conditions in which he may be placed, not by the wand of the magician, but by the hand of the mesmerizer. The subject is as new to us, as it has been to the citizens of Richmond generally. We have taken no part in the discussions which have taken place in other cities, respecting the mesmeric influence exerted by one person over another. We have heard of some of the experiments which were made in Philadelphia, and read some of the accounts which have been published in the newspapers, of the phenomena that have been recently exhibited by Buchanan in the West, and by other mesmerizers to the North. We have seen some extracts made of the experiments in Paris in the year 1734, by the French Academy, with whom was associated our own illustrious Franklin, when Mesmer had appeared in Paris, and excited the attention of the scientific world. Their report attributed all the effects to the influence of the imagination. But having seen no experiments ourselves and being incredulous of such as we had heard of, we expressed no positive opinion, for we had formed none; and we confined ourselves to a re-publication of some few experiments that had been made in other places. Mr. French's visit to Richmond, however, has enabled us to see some of the experiments and form an opinion for ourselves.

The sense of taste.—The eyes were closed, and then closely bandaged by a handkerchief. Different substances were presented to M. so carefully, that it was impossible for the mesmerizer to see them or present them to the cognizance of any of her senses. Then M. drank, and swallowed, so did the girl—distinguishing water from wine. M. chewed and swallowed cake—

that she had cake, mouth—apple in a believ-
ation of poured
callow.

On Friday, at 12 o'clock, we witnessed some experiments in his own room at the Exchange—in the presence of Drs. Carmichael, Haxall, Patterson and Dove, and of Messrs. Jas. E. Heath, Richard Adams, and of William Crump. The experiments were made on a little colored girl from Southampton, & a negro boy, from 16 to 18 years of age. The girl was thrown into the mesmeric sleep by Mr. French, within a bout 20 feet from her. She exhibited the appearance of the Somnambulist. She appeared to be attracted to Mr. French; eagerly seizing his hand, when, if any other person touched her, she started back with a sudden and singular species of repulsion. Dr. Carmichael being placed in connection with her (*en rapport*, as the French say,) she seemed to swallow, as he swallowed water or wine—distinguishing the first very readily, and pronounced the other to be bounce. A pin was stuck through her ear, without the slightest apparent sensation. She seemed perfectly insensible to any noise or voice other than that of Mr. French or Dr. C. The boy (Allen) was then partially mesmerized—by a few passes being communicated to both of his arms, which assumed more than the rigidity of death. Indeed his arms and his fingers appeared to be almost as stiff as iron—and they continued in the horizontal position, until they were disengaged, as it were, by a few counter motions on the part of the Mesmerizer. But on the whole, we had not received that decided impression about the whole phenomenon, which might have been felt by a less incredulous sceptic.

The Lecture on Friday night in the Ball room of the Exchange was happily delivered to a very respectable, & even brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen. It was attended by many of the Faculty. The girl and the boy were again exhibited—and one or two new, but incomplete experiments were made upon the girl.—That of the stiff arm was made upon the boy. Mr. Pepper also, a young gentleman of about 25 years of age, a resident of Petersburg, was brought upon the platform—and mesmerized by Mr. French. But owing to previous fatigue, or incomplete sleep, or some other circumstance, he was unable to tell the time upon the watch by feeling the hands—as we understood from a very intelligent member of the bar of Norfolk, he had been able to do at the exhibition at that place, though the hands of the watch had been changed from the true time. Upon the whole, the experiments were most surprising, but they were not very decisive. In fact, there was too much noise and confusion to bring out the full force of the phenomena.

SEEING.—The phenomena exhibited in vision were the most surprising. With her eyelids closed and bandaged, she was able, with considerable accuracy, to describe the dresses, not only of the mesmerizer, but of several other ladies except one in black, that did not seem to make such an impression upon the sensorium, as to be distinct enough for expression. She described the collar around M's neck; and upon being asked whether she saw a breastpin in the bosom, and what was on it, replied that the pin was dark, and had on it, she believed, a deer; the pin was mosaic, representing a greyhound, but so repose sideways and upward, as not to be readily made out by the natural eye. The girl, upon being asked again, and her attention was again directed to her, by saying that she believed it was a dog. In like manner, she distinguished a handkerchief on the lap of a lady, setting a few feet from her, and occasionally a flower in the hand of one near her or a fan in that of another. There was no collision, and it appeared to us no illusion. We venture to say that no person in Richmond, in full possession of all his faculties, and expecting to be tricked, but with his eyes bound up, could have discriminated the substances that were instilled or smelt by M. herself, and the mere fact, when they were presented to her senses, with the same accuracy & promptitude as these two untrained mesmerizers, with such care, and so noiselessly were these experiments conducted. Of course, we scarcely expect any one to believe us, who has not seen it as we saw it. Of course, too, we are prepared to be laughed at for our pains; but, in this case, ridicule is not the test of truth. We take it for granted, that many tricks have been played upon the public, many pretended mesmerizers, with the five persons whose attention was concentrated for nearly two hours upon every phenomenon as it was presented. The great law of community of sensation was conclusively made out, as we had witnessed the experiments of Townshend. (The phenomenon of Vision is still certainly the most difficult to be made out, the most subtle in themselves, the most surprising in the result, and the hardest to believe. The natural eye was in the case before us shot out from its ordinary communication with the external world. The lid was closed, as if hermetically sealed, and was thoroughly bandaged. On one occasion, the girl said she could not see, because her eyes were sore. On being told to rub them, she applied her hands to two points on each side of the chin, and subsequently being asked where her eyes were, she applied her hands to the chin, and apparently directing up the chin to the object she was directed to see. We do not mean to go into the phenomena stated by Townshend, of a young lady's reading letters on a page, or of a young Dutchman's making out cards with a book interposed between the card and the eye, nor of one mesmerizer asserting that he saw with his forehead. We have enough to do in believing what we saw for ourselves, for that is tasking our credulity in a sufficient degree. Indeed, the phenomenon is so startling in itself that it is almost impossible to divest ourselves of all sort of scepticism.)

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ing she felt the sensation of strangling, and coughed. The girl immediately initiated all these muscular motions—swallowing and then coughing, as if under the influence of the most intense sympathy; and as it were identity of feelings and motions.

SMELL.—M. had smell applied to the nose.

The muscles of the girl's nose immediately contracted, as if she were smelling—& upon being asked, whatshe was smelling, at once replied with a very little disgust, "snuff." So also with the smell of flowers. One of these, the ambrinosa, she said was sweet. Another, the African Marigold, (the largest species of the flower,) she pronounced to be disagreeable.

HEARING.—She seemed to hear nothing, except through the mesmerizer. Her voice alone was accessible to her sensorium. The sound of the piano was lost upon her except when the mesmerizer put her hand upon the shoulder of the performer, or when M. became the musician herself, and then she recognized the tune that was played. On being requested by M., she struck up a song herself; and this fact was noticed, that as she sang, the mesmerizer put a flower to her own nose, when Amiee (the girl) without stopping her song, imitated the motion of smelling. A bell was rung suddenly at her ear, without her starting or appearing to hear its tones. But the moment M. rang it, the mesmerizer seemed sensible of its presence.

TASTE.—M's hair was pulled with some force and pain, and the girl then complained of her hair.

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ed by the counter passes of M. She rose as naturally as one would do from a profound sleep, and declared, with an air of the most perfect sincerity, that she had no recollection of any of the scenes which had passed,—her eating, smelling, and singing &c.

SMELL.—M. had smell applied to the nose.

The boy (Allen) was next mesmerized entirely by Mr. French, without any contact with him, at the distance of several feet. His different limbs (arms, legs, and neck) were made rigid by certain passes, and continued so, until they were successively disengaged. The experiments on tasting were made with the utmost care; and success. On Mr. F's taking the snuff, the boy exhibited no little disgust, and "ever and anon," as Shakespeare would say, would apply (not the pounce box, but his "big" hand) to his nose—"until he was disengaged, and even afterwards, until he left the house. (We understand, that Mr. Edmund Ruffin of Petersburg (once a sceptic, and now a convert,) was once making experiments and suing the action to the word, gave Mr. French cayenne pepper to taste, whilst he was in communication with Mr. Pepper—Pepper manifested the most violent distress and upon being awakened, complained of Mr. F's giving him pepper to taste, and seemed still to taste its pungent heat for a quarter of an hour—washing his mouth with water, using his tooth brush, &c., to clear his mouth of the taste.) Allen concluded his exhibition by singing and dancing a humorous jig, and upon being awakened soon after, exhibited the usual appearances of a return to consciousness, and declared that he had no recollection of dancing, singing, &c., &c.

The impression made by the whole scene upon the mind of every spectator was conclusive. None of us could doubt for one moment what we had seen. It was, we repeat, one of the most astonishing phenomena we had ever witnessed, yet the mysterious influence (whatever it be, whether it be of magnetism, galvanism, electricity, or some new element of nervous influence) appears to us now to be as much one of the established laws of Nature, as the laws of gravitation or of light.

interview with him. He was quite communicative. I asked him about the *gold plates* which he professes to have dug up and translated into the Book of Mormon. He said, "Those plates are not now in this country; they were exhibited to a few at first, for the sake of obtaining their testimony—no others have ever seen them, and they will never be exhibited again." He showed me some specimens of hieroglyphics; such as he says were on the plates. I told him I had heard some pretty bad stories about him and the Mormons, and had come to see if they were true. "Well, you have come to the right place," he replied. "Are you not a clergymen?" he says. "Yes, Unitarian clergymen." "Well, I should like to sit down and have a long talk with you." So should I with you, Mr. Smith." "What is the fundamental doctrine of your faith?" "The unity of God—One God in one person." "We don't agree with you. We believe in three Gods." "There are three personages—all equal in power and glory, but they are not one God." I suppose, from what I heard, that Smith makes it a point not to agree with any one in regard to his religious opinions, and adapts himself to the person with whom he happens to be talking for the time being. He was about going to ride in his carriage, which stood waiting at the door, and I was about coming away from the town, so that I saw him only about ten minutes.

As I came out of his house, I saw two cannon mounted in the yard of this Prophet. Can this be prophet of God, that I who must have cannon for his guard, and must convert all his followers into soldiers, and excite in them a warlike spirit? It is certainly strange that this man, of ordinary ability, should exert such an influence as he does, and that converts are flocking into the miscalculated Zion by hundreds. But so it is. The simple religion of Jesus is not sufficient, but men must have something outward and visible, and with this they are satisfied. I know not how this great body of men are to subsist in this city. An acre of ground to a family gives not much for support."—*Lowell Courier*.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1842

We have been shown a letter from Mr. J. Cochran to a friend in this place, which explains the cause of his absence longer than was anticipated. Soon after leaving here he was taken violently ill, and remained so for some time. At the time of writing the letter he was convalescent, and though very feeble, entertained hopes of being able to reach here in time to attend to any business he may have.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Mobile. At the latest dates from New Orleans the epidemic was on the increase. The number of deaths from yellow fever, for the week ending 10th September, 44.

HEALTH OF JACKSONVILLE.—This place has always been considered very healthy from the time of its first settlement; but the past Summer and present Fall it has been remarkably so. We cannot now call to mind but a single case of sickness, except some incident to childhood, for the time mentioned above. In this respect, it has not a parallel perhaps in any village of equal size in the Union. Truly, as a people we ought to be very thankful for this greatest of earthly blessings.

We see from a Kentucky Whig paper, that great preparations are making, through their medium of 'Clay Clubs,' &c. to circulate immense quantities of the lives of H. Clay. We wonder if they will not profit by former experience and have one life for the North, another for the West, and another for the South. Heretofore a notable candidate of theirs was stated, and we believe upon good authority, to have had several different lives published, all prepared expressly to suit so many different classes of politicians. But all jesting aside, the friends of Mr. Clay are undoubtedly pursuing the wrong track. He is already *too well known* to the American people. His friends would be more profitably employed in endeavoring to draw a veil over his public acts, especially since the time of his leaving the Republican party.

We have read the letter of John H. Pleasants, former editor of the Richmond Whig, disclosing a plan entered into by himself and others to *abduct* or *kidnap* Mr. Van Buren, in case he should have been elected, and carry him by force to one of the upper districts in North Carolina, and there keep him concealed, until a new election was demanded and obtained. It appears from his own statement, (which he says he makes to prevent "distortion and exaggeration," and which of course is sufficiently favorable to himself and coadjutors,) that three things were to precede the execution of the plot. 1st. "The election of Mr. Van Buren; 2nd. That he could not have been return without the vote of Virginia; 3rd. Proof, carrying positive and undoubted certainty with it, to these self-constituted judges, "that his majority in Virginia was fraudulent." The plot was to have been executed by 20 men, who could depend on each other; ten of whom were to convey Mr. Van Buren by stratagem or force on board a steam boat, from Washington to Albemarle Sound, then

to be met by ten others who were to convey him to the designated place, to remain secreted until the objects above stated could be accomplished.

The first notice we saw of this fanatical and treasonable plot, we were inclined to thing it a fabrication; but strange is may appear, it is even so. Of course the whig party as a body are not answerable for the treasonable designs of these madcaps; but when they reflect upon these disclosures, taken in connexion with the revolutionary threats made previous to the election, by Wm. C. Preston of S. C., J. C. Gravos, S. L. Southard and others; and the enormous election frauds practiced by their leaders previous to, and at the election of 1840, it ought certainly to humble the pride of their propagation to the "guardianship of public liberty," all equal in power and glory, but they are not one God." I suppose, from what I heard, that Smith makes it a point not to agree with any one in regard to his religious opinions, and adapts himself to the person with whom he happens to be talking for the time being. He was about going to ride in his carriage, which stood waiting at the door, and I was about coming away from the town, so that I saw him only about ten minutes.

For the *Republican*.
I find by looking over the Jacksonville paper that there are men in this community of deep research, and much talk now that the political whirlwind of this Summer's equinox has blown over. I prepared the following question: If the Moon should be removed out of her orbit so as to be beyond the attraction of the Earth or Sun, what effect would it produce on the Earth in its revolution round the Sun? No Jesr.

Things I like to see and hear.
I like to see a man (who can read) take a seat in the most public part of town on Sunday morning, and keep it for several hours instead of going to church or reading, I like to see a man neglect his own business to find out others.

I like to see a man all day in a Grocery, while his family or creditors are suffering for want of his work at home.

I like to see a man spend his last dollar for rum, when he has no meat or bread at home.

I like to see a man (or woman) walk out in at church several times during preaching to show their new shoes and hear a lame crack.

I like to see a man go to sleep at church and snore so loud as to stop the preacher.

I like to see a man borrow all the newspapers he can, and not return them.

If a man wants to read a newspaper, I do like to see him enclose the subscription price in his order to the publisher.

I like to see a woman so well educated that she can't talk plain.

I like to see a woman, but not at home. I like to see a man run his horse full speed through a company of ladies on horseback; it shows his gallantry.

I like to hear a man who's in the streets idle from the first of January to the last of December, finding fault, giving precepts of industry and economy to his neighbors for their indolence and poverty.

I like to see a man who has no visible means, neither puts his hand to any sort of business, living higher, finer, and better than any of his industrious neighbors.

I like to hear a man profane the Lord's name, particularly on the Sabbath, it shows his good breeding.

I like to see a woman whip her child at church.

I like to see a merchant sell an article to some of the white fingered gentry for 75 cts. (on a credit of 12 months) and charge an honest simple laborer \$1.00 cash down for the same article; it shows his honesty and philanthropic principles.

IRONY.
White Plains, September, 1842.

Mrs. LETITIA TYLER (wife of the President of the United States) expired, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday last. She had been, for some years past, a patient sufferer under paralysis—preserving, in the midst of the afflictions, bought, the amienity of manners, gentleness to temper, and anxious liberal benevolence, which distinguished her early life. Years before Mrs. Tyler reached the exalted station, in which every individual attribute looms more largely than in humbler life, we had, from a lady of Richmond, a sketch of Mrs. Tyler's character, which impressed us with the idea that Mrs. Tyler had been still more fortunate in her domestic than in her public life. She was represented as one of the most benign and amiable of human beings; and as possessing—with all the endearing qualities of a wife, mother, and friend—a fine understanding. Her good influence was felt throughout the whole circle in which she moved.

The funeral service is to be performed over her remains, at the President's mansion, this evening. They will be removed to-morrow, for interment at Williamsburg, Virginia.—*Globe*, Sep. 12.

(From the New York Morning Post.)

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HENRY CLAY.—We intend to utter a few brief criticisms of the characters of the various candidates for the Presidency.

We begin with Henry Clay, because he has a right to the first place by prescription. He is the oldest man, the oldest politician, and the oldest candidate of all of them. He has already been defeated four times, and it is due to his age, to pay our respects to him first.

Mr. Clay came into public life at an early age. He stepped forward under the most favorable auspices. Possessed of a striking personal appearance, with rare powers of address, ardent, generous, and eloquent, sympathizing strongly with the people and deeply attached to their interests, no man could have had the prospect of a more noble or useful career. Hardly had he entered Congress, than the eye of the na-

tion was fixed upon him as a man of surpassing ability and lofty enthusiasm. But present incumbent of the Executive chair as there was a weakness—an inherent defect; a man of the highest capacity. Yet we look upon him as a sincere well meaning man. It is the combination of the two qualities, or rather, of the want of profound knowledge and the possession of an upright moral conduct was expediency. In a little while, which has led him into all his errors, he fell away from his first love to the purpose to choose the right, is almost as often the advocate of particular classes, the originator of special projects, the author of a system—an *American* system, it was all but, a narrow, exclusive, despotic sys-

tem, the manifestation of the noblest traits of his man.

From that fall Mr. Clay has never recovered. He lost the esteem of the people, he himself, not only the most noted man of his own self-respect, and though he has struggled hard against his fate, though had he at once given a bold and decided

Whig, and the people may easily know him. His principles are above board. He does not suffer himself to be swayed by personal motives, but having a distinct idea and plan of government, he carries them out with inflexible purpose.

Behold Mr. Tyler's short-comings, in regard to Democracy.

1. In consenting to accept a nomination from the Whig party, at the last Presidential election, he exposed himself to strong objections. That campaign, on the Whig side, was one of such obvious and outrageous fraud, that whoever consented to take part in it in the least degree, brought suspicion on his self-respect and integrity.

2. Mr. Tyler urged and gave his consent to a scheme of distribution, which contains one of the most flagrant and dangerous principles with which the Democracy have to contend. We scarcely regard the Whig plan for a tariff and a national bank, as more flagitious than their plans for disposing of the public lands.

3. Mr. Tyler signed a bill regarding the law of an Independent Treasury—a leading, distinctive, life or death measure, with the Democracy—a touchstone of political orthodoxy, vitally important to the salvation of the country, the beginning of a broad and beneficent system of reform.

For this it will always be a hard matter to forgive him. It is true, that it was apparently condemned by the votes of the people, but only apparently, for the question was not distinctly brought in issue, and the whole election was fraudulent.

These are our objections to the President. Let us next see what he has done of another sort.

He has twice put his negative upon bills creating National Banks, and twice put his negative upon bills imposing protective tariffs. In every instance, the act was one requiring a high degree of firmness.

Mr. Tyler throughout behaved himself nobly. The results of his decision are most important. He has saved the nation from a mass of suffering, corruption and debt. The first project for a bank alone would have taken near twenty millions from the treasury, and been fastened upon us for almost a quarter of a century.

The tariff bill would have laid the foundation for a gigantic and frightful scheme of assumption. It is an immeasurable good therefore, that Mr. Tyler has accomplished by rolling back from us an immeasurable evil. Can he be treated with any other than a friendly and liberal feeling? Should he be balked in this disposition to give the Government a Democratic direction? For our own part, we incline to yield him full and hearty praise, not to excite any justifiable hope for the future, but to justify our gratitude for the good things of the past.

We should be ashamed of ourselves, indeed, if we could allow any individual and party preferences, to blind our eyes to the excellencies of another—even if he were a rival. Our confidence in the people is such that we know that they will choose for their representative the man who most completely embodies their principles. No other ought to be selected, and if it be left to the unbiased wish of the mass, no other will be selected. They want a man of lofty ability and character; a man of foresight, energy and genius; whose sympathies are with the many, and who looks forward to a better social state; a bold, original, impulsive, indomitable man, who will carry out the principles of the Sub-Treasury; who will bring the currency back to its constitutional basis who will place our foreign relations on a footing, as far as practicable, unfeigned freedom; who will cast a penetrating eye into all the departments of the Government, and at once reform their abuses; all the leading of Providence, and the aspirations of the masses; all the grasping of statesmenlike and scholarly intellect; all the sympathies of literature, are towards an increased enlargement and freedom of action.—The fetters that have bound, as well the opinions as the industry of mankind, are giving way; an era of nobler and more liberal sentiments is approaching; the powers of Government are being turned, less to the aggrandizement of parties and leaders, and more to the good of the multitude; a kinder and juster relationship of reciprocal good will is springing up among the nations; and with the new order of things, there must arise a new race of politicians.

It is because he is behind his day, that Henry Clay will fail. His narrow views of banking, of tariffs, and of internal improvement, have been exploded by the enlightened reason of the age. Against them, the accumulated, heap-up mass of the old world, raise a solemn and monitory voice. The multitude, poor, wan and dejected—ignorant and debased, by the oppositions of long ages, warn us against the close and cruel policy through which they have suffered. The young men of the nation, those who give the steady direction and increasing strength to public opinion, have become ashamed of the antiquated notions. They leave the defense of it to dawdling and drivelling quidnuncs, and decayed politicians. For its most illustrious champion, their best feeling is one of sorrow and regret—sorrow that he should be so much in error—regret that he should waste so much splendid ability in its enforcement.

Not Mr. Clay, you can never be President. Your day is past. You have outlived your time. Could we see you, as you once were, the uncomprising friend of the people, we could esteem and love you still. But, alas you have been misled by the meteors of a false ambition. In your anxiety to distance your competitors in the race of glory, you deserted the cardinal doctrines of democratic faith, strict construction, and equal rights; you waded away into the devious paths of intrigue and policy; you lost the freshness of your mind and the sensibility of your conscience. What have you gained? A few devoted friends it is true, clinging to you; but you have thrown away the strength of any other man. All are, no doubt, faithful and consistent democrats, but all are in

In our next number, probably, or Friday, we shall give our notions of Mr. Calhoun.

We have entered our preference for Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina: Let us as briefly as we can, give the reasons which have governed our minds in making a choice.

1st. We think that the principles of Mr. Calhoun are more in accordance with the feelings of the mass of the democratic party, than those of any other man. All are, no doubt, faithful and consistent democrats, but all are in

2. Mr. Calhoun has greater talents for administration than any other statesman that we can call to mind. His intellect is peculiarly penetrating, systematic and energetic. When he was at the head of the War Department, the rapidity and ease with which he reformed the abuses that inevitably grew up among so many agents and clerks, was an occasion of surprise and admiration to all who understood the working of government machinery. Place him in the Presidential chair, and he would instantly reform all the departments.

3. Mr. Calhoun possesses those qualities of originality, boldness, and firm adherence to principle which always attach the sympathies of the multitude. Like General Jackson, he is straightforward and honest. The people may easily know him. His principles are above board. He does not suffer himself to be swayed by personal motives, but having a distinct idea and plan of government, he carries them out with inflexible purpose.

4. We believe that Mr. Calhoun, is at this moment, the most popular candidate. At the South, there can be no doubt, that he is not merely the chief favorite of the people, but they have other favorite. With the working class of the North, *too*, he is an object of the strongest admiration. His name cannot be mentioned in a public meeting without exciting a spontaneous outburst of cheers. They admire his genius; they like his frank and manly bearing; they feel a common attachment to his principles; and they esteem him for his unshilled and generous character.

NULIFICATION vs. DEMOCRACY.

We sincerely hope that in canvassing the claims of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, the question of nullification may be kept out of view by the democratic press. We express this hope, not because we are opposed to the position taken by him on that question, for to our mind he but advocated the principles of Democracy as defined by Jefferson and Madison; but because public opinion is not yet ready to do him justice.

Let us next see what he has done of another sort.

He has twice put his negative upon bills

creating National Banks, and twice put his negative upon bills imposing protective tariffs. In every instance, the act was one requiring a high degree of firmness.

Mr. Calhoun has not stood alone on this subject, nor should he be held up as *its particular advocate*; he was but the means by which the political doctrine of the Democracy, of the nation—had their voice not been suppressed by overshadowing personal popularity—was promulgated. Virginia, Kentucky, and at a later day Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, have all occupied similar positions. And names high in authority can also be mentioned, as preceding Mr. Calhoun in asserting the primary rights of the States; among them is Martin Van Buren.

If the democratic press, opposed to Mr. Calhoun as less available, than Mr. Van Buren, Buchanan, or any other of our leading men who may have been named, are determined to canvass his acts, *let them do him justice*. He has already been grossly misrepresented in Alabama on the Tariff question; and let not his opinions on state rights, be dealt with in the same manner.

Alabama Beacon.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the late dinner given in New York to Lord Ashburton, previous to his departure for England, when the health of the President was proposed as the Chief Magistrate of our Republic, it was drunk in solemn silence, which under such circumstances, was a direct and gross insult, not to John Tyler, but to the United States. It is said, that Lord Ashburton and the British officers rose to their feet, expecting that the usual honors would be paid to the head of each nation at a mixed festival of the citizens of both; but after waiting in vain for such a testimonial of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to be given by its own citizens, they seated themselves again in utter astonishment.

When the health of Victoria, however, was given, it was drunk with the usual honors of three cheers, and one cheer more, and to crown the insult, the band struck up, "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves," &c.

Such a gross insult to the whole country has produced considerable excitement in N. York, and a meeting is to be held, to express the public indignation at such conduct.—*Moat. Ad.*

The immense load of debt which now weighs down the country, and presses equally upon States and corporations, is the work of foreigners, operating with this paper system.

The stock-jobbing capitalists of England were eager to obtain mortgages upon this country, in the shape of State loans; for such investments would give high interest, and would be secured by a pledge of every

rich and beautiful widow, at the age of 22. Hernillo was the only one whose sights were reciprocated. Their union was agreed upon, and deferred only till the term of widowhood had expired. One day, at a late

meeting, the young Countess took the fay of consulting a fortune-teller, who was there for the entertainment of the guests. He, as usual, examined the lines of her hand, and, with a troubled countenance and tremulous voice, said, "Lady, you are at the gates of the temple of happiness; but you will never enter, and will die in despair."

The lady was deeply affected by this prediction, and all the affectionate soothings of her lover were scarcely adequate to restore her mind to tranquility. Time and passion, however, had obliterated the impression,

when the Duke de Hernillo went on a visit to Rome, and the Countess retired to a convent, anxiously waiting his return. Days, weeks and months elapsed without the reappearance of her betrothed. At last came from him, the following cruel epistle.

"Madame! we deceived ourselves in believing that we were destined for each other. To-morrow I shall be married to the Princess Maria Doria. Let us forget our child-

our property remains unencumbered; an this is to be accomplished by a new Presidential election. Let us look out, and truly no politicians who contend



POETRY

I AM WITH THEE.
BY MRS. C. H. ESLING.
I am with thee—tho' no longer.
Stand by each other's side,
For the love that time makes stronger,
Absence never can divide.

The' no more thy mild eyes meet me
With an answering look to mine,
Yet my heart goes forth to greet thee,
With its life-pulse wholly thine.

Even tho' our mingling voices
Fall not on each other's ear,
Yet each throbbing breast rejoices,
When fond Memory whispers near.

Spirits seem to hover o'er me;
That have journeyed on with thee,
Spreading out in light before me;
Vision'd joys that used to be.

They have bent above thy slumbers,
And in whispers, low and deep,
With a voice of music's numbers
Filled with home, thy dreams of sleep.

We have placed those spirits round us,
By our trusting faith o'fore us,
Till in Adamaunt they bound us.
Each to each, thro' hopes and fears.

Uno hearts so knit together,
So enwoven as our own,
Still, in bright, or stormy weather,
Love, triumphant, holds his throne.

I am with thee—with thee ever,
Mountains vainly—vainly rise,
Bounding seas have fail'd to sever
One of young affection's ties.

No—the close knit chain but lengthens—
Distance may divide—not part,
And its links, Time only strengthens—
I am with thee—heart in heart.

A HYMN OF THE SEA.

BY W. C. BRYANT.
The sea is mighty, but a mightier sways
His restless billows. Thou, whose hands have
scoop'd the boundless gulf, and built his shore by
breath,
That moved in the beginning o'er his face,
Moves o'er it evermore. The silent waves,
To its strong motion, roll and rise and fall.
Still from that realm of rain the cloud goes up—
at the first, to water the great earth
And keep her valleys green. A hundred
realms—

Watch its broad shadow warping on the wind,
And in the dropping shower, with gladness,
head.

Thy promise of the harvest. I look forth,
Over the boundless blue, where joyously,
The bright crests of innumerable waves
Glance to the sun at once, as when the hands
Of a great multitude are upward flung
In acclamation. I behold the ships
Gliding from cape to cape, from isle to isle,
Or stemming towards fair lands, or hastening
home.

From the old world, it is thy friendly breeze
That bears them, with the riches of the land,
And treasure of dear lives, till, in the port,
The shouting seamen climbs and hauls the sail.
But who shall bide thy tempest? who shall
face.

The blast that wakes the fury of the sea?
Oh! God! thy justice makes the world turn
pale.

When on the armed fleet, that royally
Beats down the surges, carrying war to
smite
Some city, or invade some thoughtless
realm,
Descends the vast tornado. The vast hulls
Are whirled like chaff upon the waves; the
sails

Fly, rent like webs of gossamer; the masts
Are snapp'd asunder, downward from the
decks—

Downward are slung—into the fathomless
gulf,
Their cruel engines and their hosts array'd
In trappings of the battle field, are whelmed
By whirlpool, or dashed dead upon the
rocks.

Then stand the nations still with awe and
pause
A moment from the bloody work of war.

These restless surges eat away the shore
Of earth's old continents, the fertile plain
Welters in shallows, headlands crumble
down,

And the tide drifts the seas in the streets
Of the drow'd city. Thou, meanwhile,
afar

In the green chambers of the middle sea,
Where broadest spread the waters, and the
line

Sinks deepest, while no eye beholds thy
work—

Creator! thou dost teach the coral worm
To lay his mighty reef. From age to age
He builds beneath the water, till, at last,
His bulwarks overtop the brine and check
The long wave rolling from the Southern
pole.

To break upon Japan. Thou bidst the
fires
That smoulder under ocean leave on high.
The new made mountains, and uplift their
peaks—

A place of refuge for the storm driven birds.
The birds and waiting willows plant the rants
With herb and tree, sweet fountains gush;

Ripple the living lakes, that, fringed with
flowers,

Are gathering in the hollows. Thou dost
look

On thy creation, and pronounce it good.
Its valleys, glorious with their summer
green,

Praise thee in silent beauty; and its winds,
Swept by the murmuring winds of ocean
join

The murmuring shores in a perpetual hymn.

Songster's Companion,
BY REV. D. BRYAN.
For Sale at this Office.

DELIVERY BONDS
For Sheriffs and Constables.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

BLANK ATTACHMENTS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COCK ON THE ROCK.

THIS celebrated Old Horse, (full brother
in blood to American Eclipse,) is now
making his full season at A. Yoe's, near At-
tendia, Benton County, at the reduced
rates of twenty dollars.

R. D. ROWLAND,
AUGUSTUS YOE.

Sept. 14, 1842—5t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHANCERY RULES
Samuel Savage, by the Register in
vs. Chancery, for the 39th
District in the North-
Seaborn Palmer, & C. in
Hastings-Palmer, in said state held in
Jacksonville, on Monday the 22d day of
August, 1842.

THIS DAY came the complainant by
James L. Lewis, his solicitor, and upon
his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the Register, that Hastings Palmer
one of the Respondents is not an inhabitant
of the State of Alabama. It is ordered
that publication be made in the Jacksonville
Republican, a newspaper published in
the town of Jacksonville in said State, for
four successive weeks, notifying the said
Hastings Palmer to appear at the next term
of this court to be held at Jacksonville on the
8th Monday after the 4th Monday of May
next, and plead answer or demur to the
complaint. Bill of complaint according to the
rules & practice of said court or to satisfy
said fi fa, in favor of the Branch Bank at
Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Shif.
Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of one fi fa, issued from the circuit
court of Montgomery county and to me directed,
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash,
before the court house door in the town of
Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next,
all the right, title, interest, claim and demand
that Daniel Nunnelley has in and to Lot No. 18,
in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville,
containing upwards of two acres, together
with the buildings on the same, levied on to
satisfy said fi fa, in favor of the Branch
Bank of Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Shif.
Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of one execution issued from the
circuit court of Montgomery county and to me
directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for
cash before the court house door in the town of
Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next,
all the right, title, interest, claim and demand
that Wm. Page has in and to S. E. qr. of Sec. 3,
township 13, R. 8, in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on to
satisfy said fi fa, in favor of the Branch
Bank at Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Shif.
Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of one execution issued from the
circuit court of Montgomery county and to me
directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for
cash before the court house door in the town of
Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next,
all the right, title, interest, claim and demand
that James N. Hayden has in and to the N. W. qr.
of S. E. qr. of Sec. 18, township 13—also N. E.
qr. of S. E. qr. of Sec. 18, R. 8, township 13—also
E half of N. E. qr. of Sec. 19, township 13—also
half of N. E. qr. of Sec. 19, township 13—also
N. E. qr. of S. E. qr. of Sec. 19, township 13—also
15 Range 6 east in the Coosa Land Dist.,
levied on to satisfy said execution, one in
favor of D. A. Conistock vs. R. R. Chilton and
James Baugh and one in favor of Robbins,
Painter & Co. vs. R. R. Chilton, S. R. Price &
Gen. W. J. MacLay, of Talladega, and
W. B. Martin of Benton, Aids-de-Camp
with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be
obeyed and respected accordingly.

R. S. PORTER, Shif.
Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$6 00.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 8th Div., J. M. T.
Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842.

THE Major General commanding the 8th
Division, Alabama Militia, announces to
his command the following Staff appointments,
viz: A. S. HENRY, of Chambers, Adjutant
General; ALFRED MOORE, of Benton,
Inspector General—each with the rank of
Colonel; J. MURPHY of Randolph, Q. M.,
Gen. W. J. MACLAY, of Talladega, and
W. B. MARTIS of Benton, Aids-de-Camp
with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be
obeyed and respected accordingly.

R. S. PORTER, Shif.
Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$6 00.

SCHOOL WANTED?

TWO females well qualified to teach all
the branches of an English education in
a female school, wish to engage their
services for that purpose. Further enquiries
will be answered and other information
given, upon application by letter or otherwise
at this Office.

Sept. 7, 1842—5t.

LAW NOTICES.

Law Notice.

W. H. ESTILL, will continue to practice
Law in the several courts, held in
the counties composing the ninth Judicial
Circuit, (excepting the Chancery Court at
Jacksonville.) His office is on the south east
side of the square in the second story of S.
P. Hudson & Co's. Store house, where he
may at all times be consulted, unless when
absent on business.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. May 19, 1842—5t.

J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER.

WILL practice Law in the counties
composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and
in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office
May 7th, 1842—5t.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama.

WILL practice Law in the counties
composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and
will attend promptly to all business entrusted
to his care.

June 1, 1842—5t.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY.

OFFERS his services as Counsellor and At-
torney at Law in the ninth Judicial Cir-
cuit. Office in Lebanon, DeKalb, Co. Ala.

Sept. 7, 1842—5t.

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